

Oct. 18.

Capt. Joshua W. Stanley of sch. Lizzie M. Stanley reports a large fleet of vessels on the eastern part of Quero Bank. He spoke sch. Maxine Elliott, which was doing well, and sch. Gladiator, which had wet about all her salt.

Sch. Mabel D. Hines, which put in at Louisburg, C. B., a few days ago, had her bobstays damaged.

Sch. Georgie Campbell at Louisburg, C. B., recently, hauled for 135,000 pounds of salt cod.

Sch. Claudia, which was at Louisburg, C. B., a few days ago, reported good fishing on Quero Bank.

Oct. 19.

South Carolina Fisheries.

The total fishery product of South Carolina for the year 1908 amounted to \$288,330, according to the preliminary report of the United States Census Bureau. Independent fishermen, 1,634; wage-earning fishermen, 925; vessels, 108, \$47,691; outfit (bait, fuel, provisions, etc.), \$2,645; boats, 1,719, \$42,032; apparatus of capture, total, \$16,200; cast nets, 231, \$950; dredges, tongs, etc., \$2,670; gill nets, 269, \$9,700; lines, \$1,000; seines, 27, \$1,500; shrimp nets, 92, \$280; miscellaneous, \$100; shore and accessory property, \$3,350; cash capital, \$2,000.

Products: Channel bass, 25,400 lbs., \$770; croakers, 85,400 lbs., \$2,840; drum, 83,300 lbs., \$1,690; groupers, 40,000 lbs., \$1,000; mullet, 663,900 lbs., \$19,280; sailors' choice, 33,800 lbs., \$9,020; sea bass, 490,600 lbs., \$21,740; shad, 464,100 lbs., \$40,730; shark, 72,400 lbs., \$1,150; sheephead, 19,700 lbs., \$930; spot, 65,700 lbs., \$1,790; squeteague or trout, 183,900 lbs., \$8,720; whiting, 275,900 lbs., \$17,450; miscellaneous fish, hides, etc., \$3270.

Virginia Fisheries.

The total value of the fishery products of Virginia for the year 1908 was \$4,715,740. Independent fishermen, 10,324; wage-earning fishermen, 9,742; vessels, 946, \$1,155,928; boats, 10,942, \$733,355; apparatus of capture, total, \$484,600; dredges, tongs, etc., \$52,740; fyke and hoop nets, 578, \$12,490; gill nets, 7,513, \$59,530; lines, \$3,990; pound and trap nets, 1,908, \$282,870; seines, \$360; miscellaneous, \$1,400; shore and accessory property, \$300,930; cash capital, \$132,570.

Products: Alewives or river herring, 37,834,700 lbs., \$170,340; bluefish, 239,500 lbs., \$14,200; butterfish, 725,300 lbs., \$21,180; catfish, 738,000, \$31,370; croakers, 4,838,500 lbs., \$118,810; hogfish, 108,700 lbs., \$10,900; menhaden, 190,089,200 lbs., \$429,060; mullet, 263,900 lbs., \$9,420; perch, 564,500 lbs., \$32,340; shad, 7,314,400 lbs., \$486,070; Spanish mackerel, 276,100 lbs., \$24,720; spot, 191,600 lbs., \$14,600; squeteague or trout, 4,490,800 lbs., \$139,300; striped bass, 503,900 lbs., \$46,360; sturgeon (includes caviar), 295,000 lbs., \$49,460; miscellaneous fish, skins, etc., \$64,150.

Bottle Drifted to Fisherman's Home.

A somewhat remarkable occurrence has been brought to our notice, says the Shelbourne, N. S., Gazette. Nathan Decker, while returning to Gloucester from a bank trip, set a water jug adrift from his vessel about six miles southward from Gull Rock Light, and five days afterwards the jug which contained a message was picked up in the harbor about half a mile from Mr. Decker's house, and if the jug had been left to its own time, it would have landed on Mr. Decker's shore in front of his house. Almost as direct a way of sending mail as the H. & S. W. railway.

Praise for Commissioner Bowers.

The splendid work which the Bureau of Fisheries is doing in restocking the rivers and coast waters of the country with edible fish is strikingly shown in the report of Commissioner Bowers. The fiscal year has been a record one, not only in output, but in the lowering of cost to the taxpayers. The people are to be congratulated on the model department of government.—Fishing Gazette.

Lunenburg, N. S., Fishing Notes.

Sch. Defender is fitting for Newfoundland to load herring.

The Shelburne sch. Blanche, cleared Sunday morning for fishing.

Sch. Strathcona has been purchased by parties in Newfoundland.

Sch. Lottie with a cargo of green fish from Whitehead, arrived at Lunenburg Tuesday.

Haddock Scarce on Maine Coast.

A letter received from Manset, Mt. Desert, Me., yesterday morning, said that haddock were very scarce there and dogfish plenty, and the fishermen there had had more trouble from them this year than ever before.

Oct. 19.

FISH PRICES SOAR AT T WHARF.

Light Receipts Insufficient to Supply Demand.

With only 155,000 pounds of cod, haddock and hake, and 53,000 pounds of pollock at T wharf to meet the usual brisk Tuesday demand for fresh fish, small wonder that the dealers run up their bids on each other in the exchange this morning, until five shore stock touches \$5 on haddock, \$7 for large cod, \$3.50 for hake, while even the ministerial pollock were gobled up at \$2.60.

There were 17 vessels in, and the fares ranged small, but all the crafts on account of these best prices of the season, will fare well for what fish they have. Sch. Frances Whalen, with 37,000 pounds, has the largest fare, the others running from 3000 to 23,000 pounds.

Only 14 barrels of large mackerel were received yesterday morning from the provinces by the Yarmouth steamer, and 12 abicore, which have become a regular item on the manifest this year. On the same craft there were 450 barrels of salt mackerel.

The receipts this morning are as follows:

Boston Arrivals.

Sch. Esther Gray, 12,000 pollock.
Sch. Azorean, 5000 pollock.
Sch. Reliance, 12,000 pollock.
Steamer Lydia, 3000 haddock, 1000 cod.

Sch. Eva Avina, 3000 pollock.
Sch. Washackie, 5000 haddock, 3500 cod, 11,000 hake.

Sch. Seacomet, 6000 haddock, 2000 cod, 12,000 hake.

Sch. Matiana, 8000 haddock, 3000 cod, 10,000 hake.

Sch. Francis Whalen, 25,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 10,000 hake.

Sch. M. Madeline, 7000 pollock.

Sch. Mattacomet, 5000 pollock.

Sch. Pontiac, 7500 haddock, 4000 cod, 12,000 hake.

Sch. Maxwell, 9000 pollock.

Steamer Isabel, 15 barrels fresh herring.

Sch. James and Esther, 7000 cod.

Sch. Warren M. Goodspeed, 5000 haddock, 2500 cod, 8000 hake.

Haddock, \$4.10 to \$5 per cwt.; large cod, \$5 to \$7; market cod, \$2 to \$5; hake \$2 to \$3.50; pollock, \$2.25 to \$2.60.

Portland Fish Notes.

Sch. Marion Turner has come off the marine railways, where she has been undergoing repairs.

The lighthouse buoy tender Geranium arrived back Saturday evening from a week's cruise to the eastward, having been engaged in overhauling and resetting buoys all along the coast, going as far as Castine. Chief Clerk Thomas Hinkley of the lighthouse office made the cruise on official business.

Schs. Fanny Reed with 5000 pounds Albert D. Willard 12,000 pounds, Lochmar 18,000 pounds, and Topsail Girl were the arrivals Sunday.

Sch. Eva and Mildred with 10,000 pounds of fresh fish and Albert D. Willard with 8000 pounds were at Portland yesterday.

Steamer Spray's Best Stock.

Steam trawler Spray, Capt. Green, at Boston yesterday with a large fare of fresh fish, will make the largest stock she has ever made on a trip since she was built. It is expected that the stock will be in the neighborhood of \$3000. The craft has done big work of late, and a stock of nearly \$7000 is claimed for her thus far this month.

Raise in Price of Dory Handline Cod.

The fare of eastern dory handline salt cod of sch. Hattie A. Heckman sold to Fred Bradley at \$3.50 per hundred weight for large and \$3.25 for mediums, a raise of 25 cents per hundred pounds all around. The vessel sailed last night for Portland, where she will take out her fare.

Yarmouth, N. S., Fishing Notes.

Sch. Effie M. Morrissey landed 32,000 pounds of haddock at Yarmouth, N. S., on Wednesday for shipment to the United States. Sch. Kernwood landed a fare at St. John on Monday. The local fleet have been doing nothing on account of scarcity of bait and rough weather.

Oct. 19.

SMALL FARE OF SALT MACKEREL.

Principal Feature of Fish Receipts at This Port.

One fare of salt mackerel furnishes the only life to the small and rather listless batch of arrivals at this port this morning. Sch. George Parker has 40 barrels of salt mackerel and these the dealers will be looking eagerly for with good, long price offers. One fare of eastern salt cod and a small salt Rips trip includes all the fish in.

Sch. Hattie L. Trask, Capt. Owen Whitten, is home from her third combination deck and double dory handline salt cod trip with a snug fare of 65,000 pounds of fish.

The down-east Rips fisherman Lizzie Maud failed to strike good fishing this time and has 25,000 pounds of salt cod.

Sch. Shenandoah, Capt. Solomon Jacobs, is home from an unsuccessful shore and mackerel search and will now haul up.

A few of the shore boats are in for bait, so that the 75 barrels of herring which the torchers brought in will not go far.

Two more of the Newfoundland salt herring fleet will sail today, sch. Lucinda I. Lowell, Capt. Albert Evans, and sch. Alice R. Lawson, Capt. Charles Rudolph. This makes three of the fleet to sail thus far, sch. Fannie A. Smith, Capt. Joseph V. Bonia, sailing last week.

The arrivals and receipts are as follows:

Today's Receipts.

Sch. George Parker, shore seining, 20 bbls. salt large mackerel, 22 bbls. salt medium mackerel.

Sch. Shenandoah, shore, seining.

Sch. Frances P. Mesquita, via Boston.

Sch. Lizzie Maud, Rips, 25,000 lbs. salt cod.

Boats, 25 bbls. fresh herring.

Sch. Ida M. Silva, shore.

Sch. Mary E. Cooney, shore.

Sch. Hattie L. Trask, Quero Bank, dory handline, 65,000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Lillian, Martinicus, Me., 800 qtls. cured fish.

Sloop Jennie Maud, shore, 600 lbs. pollock.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Galatea, Boston.

Sch. Muriel, haddocking.

Sch. Hattie A. Heckman, Portland.

Sch. Hortense, haddocking.

Sch. Rita A. Viator, shore.

Sch. Robert C. Harris, shore.

Sch. Vanessa, Boston.

Sch. N. A. Rowe, shore.

Sch. Lafayette, shore.

Sch. Maud F. Silva, haddocking.

Sch. Joseph H. Cromwell, Boston.

Sch. Hattie F. Knowlton, haddocking.

Sch. Romance, shacking.

Sch. Mary DeCosta, haddocking.

Sch. Blanche F. Irving, shore.

Sch. Lucinda I. Lowell, Newfoundland, salt herring.

Sch. Alice R. Lawson, Newfoundland salt herring.

Today's Fish Market.

Cape North salt cod, large, \$3; mediums, \$2.75.

Outside sales, fresh western cod, large, \$2, market, \$1.65; haddock, 65c and 67 1-2c.

Outside sales fresh eastern cod, large, \$1.60; medium, \$1.40.

Outside sales salt Rips cod, \$3.60 per cwt. for large and \$3.25 for mediums.

Salt dory handline codfish, large, \$3.25; mediums, \$3.

Outside sales of round pollock, 60c per cwt.

Bank halibut, 11½ cents per pound.

Small lots fresh halibut, 19 cts. lb.

Filched halibut, 8 1-4 cts. per lb.

Salt large shore mackerel, rimmed, late caught, \$38 per bbl. for large and \$22 for medium.

Board of Trade prices:

Large drift Georges cod, \$3.60 per cwt.; medium cod, \$3.25.

Large halibut cod, \$3 per cwt.; medium cod, \$2.75; snappers, \$1.50.

Trawl salt Georges cod, large, \$3.50; mediums, \$3.

Large salt handline Georges cod, large, \$3.75; medium, \$3.25.

Dory handline salt cod, large, \$3.25; medium, \$3.

Eastern drift salt cod, large, \$3.25 per cwt.; medium, \$3.

Trawl bank cod, large, \$3 per cwt.; medium, \$2.75; snappers, \$1.50.

Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2; snappers, \$1.

Oct. 19.

THE MIGRATIONS OF SEA FISH.

Dominion Commissioner Gives Reasons For Disappearance.

The following extracts from the report of Prof. Edward E. Prince, Dominion commissioner of fisheries on "The Migrations of Sea Fish, with some Results of Marking," will be found of much interest locally:

"The migrations of sea fish are of importance in connection with the commercial utilization of marine fishery resources. Their determination is beset by peculiar difficulties, and the systematic marking of considerable numbers of the most valued food fishes on the plan adopted by the Marine Biological Board of Canada, to be carried out in successive seasons on the Atlantic coast of the Dominion, with the marine laboratory at St. Andrews, N. B., as the principal station, was the first step toward deciding the seasonal movements of the schools of fish upon which our fishermen depend for their catches.

"In the Atlantic waters of Canada the cod taken in June and July and on to September or later are the cod which have been spawned in deep water and resort to shallow inshore waters for food or find it on the rough and rich ground known as the banks. The fishermen speak of the cod moving north after the capelin and the swarming of immense schools of large cod on the Labrador shores is due to the presence of the smelt-like capelin, upon which the feed and grow fat. These coast migrations during the summer months are limited, and we may almost say, with the late Prof. Hnd, that the 'schools of cod frequenting a particular coast may be said to be indigenous to it.' The late Prof. Spencer F. Baird came to the same conclusion. 'The cod,' he says (United States Commissioner's Report, 1889), 'is a local fish, and the different schools have their different habitats.' Nielsen, in his report (Report Newfoundland Fish Commissioner, 1889), expressed the opinion that the cod is a local fish as well as the salmon, and indicates with some detail that each group has its local resort and the local varieties can be readily distinguished, a Georges bank fish being known from any other cod on the other banks.

"The floating eggs of most sea fishes of value for food purposes may be carried over great distances, and the young larval and post-larval stages are similarly transported from one area to another, so that local varieties must cross each other's boundaries and interdigitate or intermingle, nevertheless the fact is that in some localities.

Valuable Fish Have Been So Persistently Destroyed

that their almost total depletion has been accomplished and their former abundance, even after many years, has never been restored.

"The cod fisheries on many parts of the Atlantic coast of Canada have been destroyed, and the mackerel, once abounding all along the eastern shores of the Dominion, have become largely a thing of the past, while the once marvelous shad fisheries of the Bay of Fundy are not one-thousandth the value and extent they were 30 or 40 years ago.

"The disappearance of fish may be the result of many and various causes, but the restoration by incoming schools from other non-depleted areas is either very slow or does not take place to any appreciable degree. Fish may migrate from an accustomed locality to another new locality, attracted there by more abundant food, and the disappearance of fish and decay of important fisheries may often be traced to that cause.

"It has even been claimed that the decline 18 or 20 years ago of the Gulf of St. Lawrence mackerel fisheries is due not merely to the wholesale destruction of the schools of fish just before spawning, but to the increasing scarcity of the food which brought them into the inshore waters: Lobsters

were formerly incredibly abundant and each summer the inshore waters were alive with vast numbers of the surface swimming fry of the valuable crustacean. These crowded young lobster fry were the chief food of the mackerel, and with the destruction of the lobsters and consequent scarcity of the free swimming young the mackerel found their food gone and they sought food elsewhere. The balance of nature once seriously disturbed has wide and lasting effects. But the physical conditions in the sea may change, currents and particular seasonal streams may so vary as to affect the salinity and temperature of the water. Temperature is a potent factor in determining the movements of fish.

It is well known that Spawning Fish Refuse Readily to Take Bait,

and the early schools of cod captured in June have already spawned, some of them probably a month or six weeks earlier, while the fall cod, especially the deep water fish, are undoubtedly the fish that have left the shallower waters and the surface waters to feed on the rich fauna on the floor of the sea. Nor is it very different with the mackerel which early in June are distended with ripe spawn, and refusing to take bait, as all spawning fish do, were mercilessly slaughtered by trawlers, etc. By the end of July spawning is over, and the fish commence to feed up from that period, though their condition is not favorable for a month or more, or not until the first 10 or 12 days of August.

"Such being the facts regarding the gulf mackerel and cod, it is easy to see that both these fisheries can be restored, where decayed, or preserved permanently when the abundance of fish has been maintained by as far as possible securing that the main fishery shall be after the spawning is over, and if possible after the fish have been feeding for three or four weeks and have recovered their condition. Inshore fishing for cod very early in the season is not to be encouraged and early destruction of the spawning schools of mackerel is likewise unjustifiable.

"The millions of spawn produced by one female cod or mackerel indicates how easy restoration is, if only a sufficient number of spawners be allowed undisturbed to perform their spawning functions. The eggs and young are, of course, destroyed in quantity by their natural enemies, and these are therefore produced on a large scale, but the balance of nature is such that if not too seriously disturbed by such exterminating instruments as the exhausting purse seine, scooping in complete schools of spawning fish, there is no fear for the continued abundance of such marine fish. The aid of fish culture and the operation of marine fish hatcheries being too problematical and uncertain to solve the difficulty, the protection of the breeding schools when they migrate and reach their spawning areas is the only sure and safe step on which reliance can be placed."

Oct. 19.

Salt pollock, \$1 per cwt.; salt haddock, \$1; salt hake, \$1.

Splitting prices for fresh fish, Western cod, large, \$2 per cwt.; medium do., \$1.65; Eastern cod, large, \$1.70; medium cod, \$1.40; cusk, \$1.65 for large; \$1.20 for medium, and 50c for snappers; haddock, 65 cts.; hake, 75 cts.; pollock, 60 cts.

Oct. 19.

Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Frances P. Mesquita, Capt. Joseph P. Mesquita, will now give up Georges fishing and fit for shore market work.

Sch. Madonna was in on the Cape Shore yesterday bound home from a dory headline trip.

Capt. Fred Morrissey will now fit sch. Hazel R. Hines for a Newfoundland salt herring trip.

Oct. 19.

Will Go After Herring.

The Atlantic Fish Company of Halifax, is fitting schs. Alma Nelson and Hilda Bohner for Newfoundland salt herring trips.

Oct. 19.

Stocked Over \$4000.

Sch. Susan and Mary, Capt. Albert Hubbard, stocked \$4291.81 as the result of her recent shack trip, the crew sharing \$103.79.

Oct. 20.

STILL AFTER

BENZOATE OF SODA.

Opponents to Its Use May Take Question to Congress.

President Will First be Asked to Appoint Another Commission.

A Washington special to the Boston Transcript says:

"The benzoate of soda issue will not down. Those organizations and individuals who are dissatisfied with the holding of the Remsen Board that the use of the preservative in a moderate way is not harmful, are laying plans for a vigorous fight.

Their present programme is to ask President Taft on his return to the national capitol to appoint a commission to visit the factories that use the preservative in large quantities, and make a thorough investigation as to how it is used, why it is used, etc. In case the president will not consent to create a commission of this sort, the campaign, it is announced, will be carried to Congress. If it does become necessary to go to the legislative body, prominent men, who oppose the use of the preservative say a demand will be made for specific legislation prohibiting the use of the preservative.

"In asking for a commission or board which shall investigate the use of the preservative at the factories, the point will be made that the president has ample authority under the pure food law to create such a body of men, and to authorize its expenses paid out of the funds set aside for enforcing the pure food law. There was some question as to the legality of the Remsen Board, but President Taft's attorney-general held that it was legally constituted. The members of that board received \$25 a day while employed. For that rate of compensation, it is pointed out, the president could obtain the services of several disinterested practical men to make the proposed investigation. Assertions have been made from time to time that some of the food manufacturers use benzoate of soda freely to preserve food stuffs, which could not be marketed unless preserved—that is to say, the food is in such condition that it would be rejected under the pure food law. It would be an easy matter for an investigating commission to get the truth of this allegation, say persons who favor an inquiry of this sort.

Medical Societies Approve Dr. Wiley's Stand.

There are plenty of indications that the report of the Remsen Board will

Oct. 20.

receive attention during the coming session of Congress. Practically every medical society of the country of consequence has approved the stand Dr. H. W. Wiley has taken in opposition to the conclusions reached by that board. Under the circumstances, there seems no escape from at least a heated controversy in Congress as to whether the board was right or wrong. Recently some chemists of high repute, who have gone through the complete data of the Remsen Board, have reached the conclusion that the deductions made by the board from the data were not wholly warranted. These chemists have made a special study of the memoranda kept by those members of the board who conducted the experiments of feeding benzoate of soda in food to several subjects. The assertion is made that this memorandum goes far toward substantiating the conclusions reached by Dr. Wiley who, in the early stages of the controversy as to whether the use of benzoate of soda as a preservative should be permitted conducted a series of experiments in the department of agriculture."

Oct. 20.

CUT OFF FROM HERRING SUPPLY

Anti-Torching Bills of Last Winter Preventing Cheap Supply of Bait.

Evil Results of Legislation Are Now Made Very Apparent.

Receipts of fresh herring at this port, continue woefully light, much to the concern, not only of the fish dealers and torchers, but to the skippers and crews of fishing vessels as well for every day more and more is the effect being seen of the anti-torching legislation, enacted by the legislature last winter, which has had its effect of practically cutting off one of the greatest sources of supply of these very necessary bait and food fish.

The effect is felt not only here, but at Boston as well, and many vessels this fall have had to go to Provincetown and lay around waiting for bait or take frozen bait here or somewhere else when they would much rather have had fresh bait could they have got it, and thus saved time and money, and this time of the year time counts for everything, and quick trips mean big stocks.

Then again, the fish buyers and shippers want herring and are waiting anxiously for the day to come when the amount brought in will exceed the bait demand. That day has not come yet this season, indeed there have been many days when there was not near enough to even begin to supply the bait demand all around, and the reason is simply because the herring torchers are prohibited from prosecuting their fishing in the waters along shore off Manchester, Beverly, Salem, Lynn and Nahant, which practically cuts out the whole North Shore as a source of herring supply, all that is coming in, or nearly all of it coming from over Ipswich, Newburyport and Essex way, where the run has been very light thus far.

Last Season Up to This Time Over 15,000 Barrels

of shore herring had been brought in here by the torchers and the greater part of it was caught along what is now prohibited territory. Bait was plenty, and could be secured at a reasonable figure, and beside this, the fish dealers were taking in lots every day to salt, and thus were enabled to fill the demands of their large trade in this direction. Now, all is different, and there is pretty near an actual drought as far as herring receipts are concerned, for 2000 barrels will come pretty near to covering all that has come in here this season.

Naturally, the torchers feel it as well as the dealers and skippers and men of the fishing vessels, as it makes their prospect of a paying season out of the question, and the restrictions, in a great measure, actually prevents them from making a living.

Besides This, the Torchers Also Have Another Grievance

Oct. 20.

and in this they are sustained by those who are in a position to know that what they claim is actually so. The torchers say that when the anti-torching bills got through the legislature last winter, there was an agreement made, as far as Beverly was concerned, that the Board of Health there would grant permits to torch inside the limits on its coast to any responsible torchers, who would observe the regulations regarding dumping, etc. Some of the torchers down this way, claim that they have applied for this privilege and that no notice has been taken of it, and that thus far no torching permits have been granted to them. It is intimated, however, that a few have been handed out to Beverly men.

The herring situation, as regards bait and food supply, is a serious one here and at Boston, and in the matter of bait will be still more serious when the big shore pollock fleet gets going in full swing as this one industry is threatened by serious crippling by the effect of the anti-torching legislation.

Oct. 20.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

The situation in the herring fishery, to which the Times sought to arouse the people and the legislators of the city last winter, has come in all its seriousness, and now the fishing vessels of Gloucester are confronted with a scarcity of cheap bait, which hampers their operations to a marked degree. To some extent it may have been right and proper to prohibit torching along the north shore. If there was any element of danger to the public health by the frequency of the excursions or the manner of the fishing it may have been reasonable to make some restrictions, but we do not believe it reasonable to deprive the fishermen of Massachusetts of their natural rights along these shores, rights which they have enjoyed for years and which are necessary in the prosecution of their business.

We wish the people of Gloucester had awakened to the importance of this question last winter, when we were trying to point out the dangers of the proposed legislation. But they did not, and the results are now apparent. What to do now is another question, but it seems as if there ought to be an attempt to get some measure of relief from the situation which now presents itself. The next time it might be well to exercise a little foresight instead of depending upon a magnificent hindsight.

Oct. 20.

Menhaden Plant at Gay Head.

A special town meeting was held recently at Gay Head, to consider the proposition of the Atlantic Fish Company, now located at Tiverton, R. I., to establish a plant at that place. The business of the company, which extracts oil from menhaden and other fish, is increasing, and it has been found impossible to secure the additional land needed at Tiverton for the enlargement of its plant. At the town meeting, by unanimous vote, the company was granted a 40-year lease of 25 acres of land east of the old clay wharf near Lobsterville, with 20 years' exemption from taxes. The company proposes to start building operations upon a \$75,000 plant at once, and promises to give constant employment to all Gay Head men wishing it. In making the lease all shore privileges now held by the pound fishermen and all cranberry and road rights lying within the bounds of the lease are reserved by the town.

Smelts from Prince Edward Island.

The first consignment of Prince Edward Island smelts arrived in Boston yesterday morning by train. There were only two and one-half barrels in the consignment, but the fact that some had come was pleasing to the dealers. The Prince Edward Island smelts are somewhat of a favorite in the market. They come to market packed differently from the smelts of Maine and New Brunswick, which are packed in boxes with packed ice, while the Prince Edward Island smelts are packed "floated" in barrels, that is, they are floating in water, with sufficient ice to keep them chilled, after the manner of packing mackerel, and arrive at Boston after their trip on the trains in excellent condition.